

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

DEANNE SZELAP,

Plaintiff(s),

vs.

CAROLYN W. COLVIN,
 Acting Commissioner of Social Security,

Defendant(s).

Case No. 2:15-cv-00190-RFB-NJK

ORDER

(IFP App - Dkt. #1)

Plaintiff has requested authority pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915 to proceed *in forma pauperis*, (Docket No. 1), and submitted a Complaint (Docket No. 1-1).

I. Application to Proceed In Forma Pauperis

Plaintiff has submitted the affidavit required by Section 1915(a) showing an inability to prepay fees and costs or give security for them. Docket No. 1. Accordingly, the request to proceed *in forma pauperis* will be granted pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). The Court will now review Plaintiff's Complaint.

II. Screening the Complaint

Proceeding *in forma pauperis* is a privilege, not a right. *E.g., Williams v. Field*, 394 F.2d 329, 332 (9th Cir. 1968). When a party seeks permission to pursue a civil case *in forma papueris*, courts will screen the complaint pursuant to federal statute. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e). In particular, the governing statute provides that courts shall dismiss a case at any time if it determines that, *inter alia*, it is frivolous or malicious, or fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted. *See id.* A central function of this screening process is to "discourage the filing of, and waste of judicial and private resources upon, baseless lawsuits that paying litigants generally do not initiate because of the cost of bringing suit." *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 327 (1989).

1 In civil cases in which the plaintiff seeks to proceed *in forma pauperis*, courts require that the
 2 plaintiff comply with the robust authority that complaints must provide sufficient notice of the basis of the
 3 claims presented and state a claim for relief. *See, e.g., Watison v. Carter*, 668 F.3d 1108, 1112 (9th Cir.
 4 2012). Complaints are subject to the pleading standards set out in Rule 8. *Swierkiewicz v. Sorema N.A.*,
 5 534 U.S. 506, 512 (2002). Although Rule 8 does not require detailed factual allegations, the complaint
 6 must set forth the grounds of the plaintiff's entitlement to relief and may not rest on "labels and
 7 conclusions" or a "formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action." *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S.
 8 662, 678 (2009). Courts must accept as true all well-pled factual allegations contained in the complaint,
 9 but the same requirement does not apply to legal conclusions. *Id.* at 679. Mere recitals of the elements of
 10 a cause of action, supported only by conclusory allegations, do not suffice. *Id.* at 678. Moreover, where
 11 the claims in the complaint have not crossed the line from conceivable to plausible, the complaint should
 12 be dismissed. *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). When a court dismisses a
 13 complaint under § 1915(e), the plaintiff should be given leave to amend the complaint with directions as
 14 to curing its deficiencies, unless it is clear from the face of the complaint that the deficiencies could not be
 15 cured by amendment. *See Cato v. United States*, 70 F.3d 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995).¹

16 A complaint in a social security appeal is not exempt from the Section 1915(e) screening of *in forma*
 17 *pauperis* cases generally. *Hoagland v. Astrue*, 2012 WL 2521753, *1 (E.D. Cal. June 28, 2012) (screening
 18 is required "even if the plaintiff pursues an appeal of right, such as an appeal of the Commissioner's denial
 19 of social security disability benefits"); *see also Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1129 (9th Cir. 2000) (en
 20 banc) ("section 1915(e) applies to all in forma pauperis complaints"). Moreover, although a complaint in
 21 a social security appeal may differ in some ways from other civil cases, it is also "not exempt from the
 22 general rules of civil pleading." *Hoagland*, 2012 WL 2521753, at *2. With respect to social security
 23 appeals specifically, the undersigned and several other judges in this District have outlined some of the
 24 basic requirements for complaints to satisfy the Court's screening. First, the plaintiff must establish that
 25 she has exhausted her administrative remedies pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), and that the civil action was

26
 27 ¹ In cases in which the plaintiff is proceeding *pro se*, the Court liberally construes her pleadings.
 28 *Hebbe v. Pliler*, 627 F.3d 338, 342 & n.7 (9th Cir. 2010) (finding that liberal construction of *pro se*
 pleadings is required after *Twombly* and *Iqbal*). Plaintiff is represented by an attorney in this case.

1 commenced within sixty days after notice of a final decision. Second, the complaint must indicate the
2 judicial district in which the plaintiff resides. Third, the complaint must state the nature of the plaintiff's
3 disability and when the plaintiff claims she became disabled. Fourth, the complaint must contain a plain,
4 short, and concise statement identifying the nature of the plaintiff's disagreement with the determination
5 made by the Social Security Administration and show that the plaintiff is entitled to relief. *See, e.g., Graves*
6 *v. Colvin*, 2015 WL 357121, *2 (D. Nev. Jan. 26, 2015) (collecting cases).

7 It is the fourth element above on which social security plaintiffs most often stumble. "Every
8 plaintiff appealing an adverse decision of the Commissioner believes that the Commissioner was wrong."
9 *Hoagland*, 2012 WL 2521753, at *3. A complaint merely stating that the Commissioner's decision was
10 wrong is plainly insufficient to satisfy a plaintiff's pleading requirement. *See, e.g., Cribbet v. Comm'r of*
11 *Social Security*, 2012 WL 5308044, *3 (E.D. Cal. Oct. 29, 2012) (citing *Brown v. Astrue*, 2011 WL
12 3664429, *2 (D.N.H. Aug. 19, 2011)). "Similarly, a social security complaint that merely parrots the
13 standards used in reversing or remanding a case is not sufficient to withstand a screening pursuant to
14 Section 1915(e)." *Graves*, 2015 WL 357121, at *2 (citing *Ashcroft*, 556 U.S. at 678). Instead, "[a]
15 complaint appealing the Commissioner's denial of disability benefits must set forth a brief statement of
16 facts setting forth the reasons *why* the Commissioner's decision was wrong." *Hoagland*, 2012 WL
17 2521753, at *2 (collecting cases) (emphasis added); *see also Graves*, 2015 WL 357121, at *3 (finding
18 complaint failed to state a claim when it alleged only that "the Commissioner's decision to deny [the
19 plaintiff] benefits was wrong without any indication as to why it was wrong other than a recitation of the
20 general standards that govern this Court's review of that decision"); *Harris v. Colvin*, 2014 WL 1095941,
21 *4 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 17, 2014) (finding complaint failed to state a claim when it did not "specify . . . the
22 respects in which [the plaintiff] contends that the ALJ's findings are not supported by substantial evidence
23 and/or that the proper legal standards were not applied"); *Gutierrez v. Astrue*, 2011 WL 1087261, *2 (E.D.
24 Cal. Mar. 23, 2011) (finding complaint failed to comply with Rule 8's notice requirements when it stated
25 only that benefits were denied, but had not "provided any substantive reasons" for appealing that decision
26 and had not "identified any errors in any decision rendered by the Administrative Law Judge"). The
27 plaintiff must provide a statement identifying the basis of the plaintiff's disagreement with the Social
28 Security Administration's determination and must make a showing that the plaintiff is entitled to relief.

While this showing need not be made in great detail, it must be presented in sufficient detail for the Court to understand the legal and/or factual issues in dispute so that it can meaningfully screen the complaint pursuant to Section 1915(e). *Cf. Hoagland*, 2012 WL 2521753, at *4 (the complaint should avoid the advocacy and argumentation of the opening brief to be submitted later, but must specifically set forth the facts showing an entitlement to relief).

Applying these standards in this case, Plaintiff's complaint is plainly insufficient. Plaintiff alleges that she exhausted her administrative remedies, timely commenced this case, and resides in this judicial district. But Plaintiff fails to state the nature of her disability or when it commenced, alleging only that Plaintiff "is, and at all times relevant to this action, disabled [sic]." *See* Docket No. 1-1, at ¶ 5. Moreover, Plaintiff alleges merely that the Commissioner's decision to deny her benefits was wrong without any indication as to why it was wrong other than a recitation of the standards that govern this Court's review of that decision. *See id.*, at ¶ 9. As such, Plaintiff's complaint has failed to state a claim for relief.

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. Plaintiff's request to proceed *in forma pauperis* is **GRANTED** with the caveat that the fees shall be paid if recovery is made. At this time, Plaintiff shall not be required to pre-pay the filing fee of four hundred dollars (\$400.00).
2. Plaintiff is permitted to maintain the action to conclusion without the necessity of prepayment of any additional fees or costs or the giving of a security therefor. The Order granting leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* shall not extend to the issuance of subpoenas at government expense.
3. The Clerk of Court shall file the Complaint.
4. The Complaint is **DISMISSED**, with leave to amend. Plaintiff will have until **February 19, 2015**, to file an Amended Complaint, if Plaintiff believes she can correct the noted deficiencies.

Dated: February 5, 2015



 NANCY J. KORPE
 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE